

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

Favorable reconsideration of this application, as presently amended and in light of the following discussion, is respectfully requested.

Claims 1-4 are pending in the application, and are amended by the present amendment. Support for the amended claims can be found in the original specification, claims and drawings.<sup>1</sup> No new matter is presented.

In the Office Action, Claims 1-4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph; and Claims 1-4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as unpatentable over Tirosh et al. (U.S. Pub. No. 2003/0141093, herein Tirosh) in view of Neves et al. (U.S. Pub. No. 2006/0276209, herein Neves).

The Office Action rejects Claims 1-4 under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, asserting that the phrase “address information routed to the specific router” is unclear. In response, Claims 1-4 are amended to recite “address information corresponding to the specific router” to clarify that this “address information” is the address of the specific router.

Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request that the rejection of Claims 1-4 under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, be withdrawn.

The Office Action rejects Claims 1-4 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as unpatentable over Tirosh in view of Neves. In response to this rejection, Applicants respectfully submit that amended independent Claims 1-4 recite novel features clearly not taught or rendered obvious by the applied references.

Amended independent Claim 1, for example, recites, in part, a communication control system comprising:

a source router connected to a source mobile station, and configured to receive data addressed to a destination mobile station transmitted from the source mobile station;

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<sup>1</sup> E.g., specification, Fig. 1 and pp. 7-10.

a destination router connected to the destination mobile station, and configured to receive the data transmitted from the source router and send the data to the destination mobile station;

a specific router *including an accounting function, a monitoring function or a media converting function* and connected to the source router and the destination router and configured to forward packets received from the source router to the destination router;

the specific router comprising:

... a first address converter configured to *convert the destination address of the data received from the source router into the address of the destination mobile station based on the first address conversion information* ...

Independent Claims 2-4, while directed to alternative embodiments, are amended to recite similar features. Accordingly, the remarks and arguments presented below are applicable to each of independent Claims 1-4.

The claimed configuration relates to a technique of changing a communication path between a source router connected to a source mobile station and a destination router connected to a destination mobile station, without using a protocol such as label-switching or the like.

Turning to the applied references, Tirosh describes a system including a plurality of paths between a source router and a destination router in which a communication path is selected from a set of possible paths based on network traffic conditions and on service level information associated with the media stream's source. Further, paragraph [0026] of Tirosh describes a process of “adding” the address of a next hop to a packet in the form of a “tag” or “label”. Thus, Tirosh is clearly directed to a system of label switching, which involves examining the contents of each label and forwarding the packet to a next router based on the information included in the “tag” or “label”.

Amended Claim 1, on the other hand, is amended to recite that the specific router includes “a first address converter configured to *convert the destination address of the data received from the source router into the address of the destination mobile station based on the first address conversion information*”. Thus, Claim 1 specifies that the address of the

received data is actually *converted* from the address of the specific router into the address of the destination mobile station.

Tirosh fails to teach or suggest that the dynamic router 100 in his system performs any such conversion. Instead, as described at paragraph [0026], the dynamic routers 100 in Tirosh forward packets by analyzing a tag associated with the packet which includes, in part, the IP addresses of routers through which the packets may pass, thereby facilitating the forwarding of the packet by downstream routers. Tirosh further describes that the tag inserted at an ingress (e.g., source) router contains an IP address map to follow from the ingress router through one or more possible intermediate routers to the egress (e.g., destination) router. Tirosh further describes that the tags may identify a particular “label”, which is advertised to the various routers and defines a path for the packet.

Therefore, in the system described by Tirosh, the intermediate routers do not convert an address in the packet from an address of the intermediate to an address of a downstream or destination router. Instead, the intermediate router consults the “tag” included in the data, which may include a route “label” that defines the next hop for the packet. Thus, Tirosh fails to teach or suggest a specific router that includes “a first address converter configured to *convert the destination address of the data received from the source router into the address of the destination mobile station based on the first address conversion information*”, as recited in amended independent Claim 1.

Moreover, Claims 1-4 are amended to specify that the specific router includes “*an accounting function, a monitoring function or a media converting function*”, as disclosed at p. 7, ll. 20-22 of the specification. Such a configuration may result in the traffic being specifically routed through the “specific router” to perform one of the functions outlined above. Tirosh fails to teach or suggest that any of the intermediate routers in his system are configured to perform the functions recited in amended independent Claims 1-4.

Further, Neves is relied upon only for the proposition that the destination terminal may be a mobile station, and fails to remedy any of the above noted deficiencies of Tirosh.

Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request that the rejection of Claims 1-4 under 35 U.S.C. § 103 be withdrawn.

Consequently, in view of the present amendment and in light of the foregoing comments, it is respectfully submitted that the invention defined by Claims 1-4 is definite and patentably distinguishing over the applied references. The present application is therefore believed to be in condition for formal allowance and an early a favorable reconsideration of the application is therefore requested.

Respectfully submitted,

OBLON, SPIVAK, McCLELLAND,  
MAIER & NEUSTADT, P.C.

Bradley D. Lytle  
Attorney of Record  
Registration No. 40,073

Andrew T. Harry  
Registration No. 56,959

Customer Number  
**22850**

Tel: (703) 413-3000  
Fax: (703) 413 -2220  
(OSMMN 08/07)